Ff Numb. 744

The Daily Courant.

Saturday, September 2 1704

From the Leiden Gazette, dated August 28.

Hague, August 27.

THE Letter written by their High Mightineſſes to the Queen of England, to congratulate her Majeſty on the late Victory obtain'd over the French and Bavarians, is as follows.

Madam!

AFter rendring Thanks to God for the great and compleat Victory which the Army of the Allies have obtain'd by his Divine Goodneſs near Hochſtet; we judge it becomes us to teſtifie to your Majeſty our Joy for ſo glorious and advantagious an Action. We moſt heartily congratulate your Majeſty on this happy Succeſs, ſeeing it was the Bravery of your Troops that principally contributed to it, and that the whole was done under the prudent and valiant Conduct of the Duke of Marlborough your Majeſty's Captain General, who in this Battle reap'd Laurels that will never fade. The Proſperity that attends your Majeſty's Reign, and the Glory of the Engliſh Nation, are exalted to a high Degree by this ſhining Victory; And the advantagious Conſequences we have ground to hope for from it by the Divine Bleſſing, will be deem'd the Effects of your Succour and Zeal for the general Good. Mean time we flatter our ſelves, this Action will ſink the Spirits of our Enemies, who are continually projecting vaſt Deſigns; and that it will clear the Way for us to attain with Honour the End we propos'd by our Alliances; that the Liberty of Europe and our holy Religion being ſecur'd, your Majeſty may long enjoy the Fruit of the Care and Pains you take to eſtabliſh and maintain them.

This is what we wiſh from the bottom of our Hearts; Mean time we aſſure your Majeſty of our Veneration for your Sacred Perſon, and beg the Continuance of your moſt valuable Affection and Good Will to us and our Republick. We beſeech the Almighty, &c.

From the Amſterdam Gazette, dated September 5.

Aulburg, Auguſt 28. The Electreſs of Bavaria, return'd from Memmingen with her Children to Munich the 23d Inſtant, by Order of the Elector, who ſignified to her by Monſieur Richard his Secretary, that it was adviſable for her to uſe the beſt Means ſhe could for her own and her Children's preſervation. Whereupon her Electoral Highneſs has ſent Couriers to the Emperor to beg Pardon and Protection for her ſelf and Children; and to repreſent in her Favour that ſhe had all along endeavour'd to perſwade the Elector to quit the French Intereſt and reconcile himſelf to his Imperial Majeſty. She has ſent her Confeſſor twice to the Prince of Baden, but 'tis not known on what Errand.

From the Amſterdam Courant, dated September 9.

Vienna, Auguſt 27. Four Deputies from the Eſtates of Bavaria, are arriv'd here, to pray the Emperor's Pardon and Protection, their Elector having abandon'd them; which the Emperor has yielded to; but with this Exception, that certain Bavarians who treated the Engliſh and Imperial Soldiers (whom they found ſtraggling when the Army was in Bavaria) with Barbarous Cruelty, ſhall be puniſh'd as they deſerve. The Court demand 4 Millions of theſe States of Bavaria on this Occaſion; and the aforeſaid Deputies have already offer'd 2.

From the Paris Gazette a la Main, dated Aug. 25.

Paris, Aug. 25. Letters that came yeſterday from Court, ſay, that the Elector of Bavaria and the Marſhal de Marcin, march'd the 17th from Ulm with all their Troops towards the Black Forreſt; they tell us, that for the future the Seat of the War will be upon the Rhine, where 'tis hoped it may be maintain'd at leſs Expenſe of Men, Horſes and Money, and that the Troops may be more eaſily ſubſiſted. They write to day from Verſailles, that a Courier arriv'd there from the Marſhal de Villeroy, has brought Letters from the Marſhal de Marcin, importing, that the Elector of Bavaria and he arriv'd the 20th at Dutlingen with 63 Battallions and 154 Squadrons. The ſame Courier left the Marſhal de Villeroy with his Army the 21ſt at Bibrack among the Hills of the Black Foreſt. Frequent Councils are held at Verſailles on the Affair of the War in Germany; and Orders are ſent to the Intendants of the Provinces to forward the new Levies, which will amount to 80000 Men beſides Recruits; and the King has caus'd four Millions to be iſſued in Order to have theſe Levies ready in January. 'Tis ſaid an Edict will ſhortly be publiſh'd, wherein great Advantages will be promis'd to thoſe who ſhall enter into the Service for 3 Years: 'Tis talk'd likewiſe, that the Towns and Villages will be oblig'd to furniſh our Cavalry with 20000 Horſes, for which they are to be abated in their Taxes.

From the Paris Gazette, dated Sept. 6.

Straburg, Aug. 27. Since the Elector of Bavaria arriv'd with his Army at Dutlingen, we have receiv'd more impartial and true Accounts of the Battle of Hochſtet than what the Enemy have publiſh'd; the Subſtance of theſe Accounts is what follows, The Enemy being inform'd, that the French and Bavarian Army had paſs'd the Danube at Lawingen and Dillingen, laid aſide their Deſign of beſieging Ingolſtadt, and drew together all their Forces, thoſe Troops excepted which they had left on the ſide of the Rhine, and ſo had the Superiority by 40 Squadrons. The 2 Armies march'd to meet each other, at 6 in the Morning they were in ſight of each other and in Battalia in 2 Lines, within half a League of Hochſtet. The Right commanded by the Marſhal de Tallard extended it ſelf to the Danube; and the Infantry, which was in the Centre, commanded by the Marqueſs de Blainville, had a Village before them, in the Houſes of which and behind the Hedges of the Lanes about it a certain number of them was poſted. The Main Body, and the Left, extended to a Hill and a Wood, and had a Village before them which was burnt. Between the 2 Armies was a little Rivulet or Brook of 2 Foot broad, which ran by the Villages, the ſides of which Brook were marſhy, but the great Heats had dried them. At 8 a Clock the Artillery began to play; and the Marſhal de Tallard's was ſuperior to that of the Enemy, and put their Left into diſorder twice as they were forming their Line. At 10 the Enemies Left attempted to paſs the Rivulet, but was repuls'd with conſiderable Loſs. At 11, the Engliſh Horſe attack'd ours on the Right Wing, which broke the Engliſh and drove them back to their Foot, in the preſence of the Elector of Bavaria who was come to that part of our Army. The Engliſh charg'd the Gendarmerie again and broke them: His Electoral Highneſs rallied them, and being ſupported by the other Cavalry, the Enemies were again repuls'd. Mean while, the left Wing, and the Infantry commanded

by the Marquefs de Blainville, in five feveral Charges broke into and diforder'd the Enemies Right every time with a great Slaughter, won their Artillery, and took a great many Standards and Colours; infomuch that the Elector made no doubt of Victory. But he was inform'd at the fame time, that the Enemies having attack'd the Horfe of the right Wing with freth Troops, had intirely defeated them, and having pafs'd the Brook or Rivulet, had with their Troops taken up all the Ground from whence our Horfe were beaten. Then his Electoral Highnefs feeing Night draw on, and fearing to be furrounded, judg'd it time to retreat. He fent to the Infantry, who kept their Ground ftill about the Village, and were in number 27 Battallions, with 4 Regiments of Dragoons, and had been all along too hard for the Enemy, to warn them to retire, as they might eafily have done. Notwithftanding which, thofe who commanded them determin'd obftinately to maintain their Poft, which occafion'd the Lofs of the Battle; the Enemy having till then loft a great many more Men than the Elector; but their Lofs was made up to them with Intereft by the taking of thofe Battallions, and 4 Regiments of Dragoons, who were oblig'd to yield themfelves. The reft of the Army, by the Care of the Marfhal de Marcin, retir'd in very good Order, (not one Squadron or Battallion being broken) facing about frequently and making furious Difcharges upon the Enemy, who did not follow them far. He retreated in that manner to Lawingen, where part of the Cavalry of the right Wing and fome Foot had rallied. The Baggage was not loft, as the Enemies give out, and they took but between 25 and 30 Pieces of Cannon. As for our Troops, befides the Prifoners, the Number of which is 10000, Officers included; there was at moft but 12000 Men kill'd, or wounded: whereas the Enemies own themfelves they had above 16000 kill'd or wounded, and 36 Standards or Colours and 4 pair of Kettle-Drums were taken from them. The Elector of Bavaria, leaving the wounded and a good Garrifon in Ulm, and the greateft part of his Infantry with 23 Squadrons of Horfe and Dragoons in Bavaria, continued his March up the Danube to Dutlingen, where he arriv'd the 20th, having been joyn'd on the Way by 12 Battallions of French and fome Squadrons. The 21ft the Marfhal de Villeroy march'd with his Army and a great Convoy of Provifions to meet him, and joyn'd him the 25th with part of his Horfe, having left the Infantry at Hornberg.

From the Paris Gazette a la Main, dated Sept. 5.

Paris, September 5. We have receiv'd feveral Relations of the Battle of Hochftet, written by Officers that were in it. All which agree, that for 2 parts in 3 of the time the Fight lafted the French and Bavarians had the better on't, putting the Enemy hard to it feveral Times, till towards the Evening, when the Englifh Horfe Grenadiers, who had been repuls'd feveral Times, returning to the Charge with the Englifh Cavalry, bore down before them our Gens d'Armes and the Horfe that fupported them; and thereupon all the Horfe of the Enemies Left pafs'd over the Rivulet or Brook and poffefs'd themfelves of the Ground ours had quitted. Till then 'tis certain the Allies had loft more Men than we. Thefe Accounts extoll the Bravery and Activity of the Elector of Bavaria, who expos'd himfelf where the Danger was greateft, and encourag'd the Troops when they began to flag, exhorting them in gentle and chearful terms to do their Duty; one of his Officers was kill'd by his fide with a Cannon Ball; and the Marquefs de Renueville his Aide de Camp was wounded with a Mufquet Ball as he was receiving Orders from him. There are feveral Particulars in thefe Relations worth preferving, but it fhall fuffice us only to take notice that as the Marquefs de Blainville fhew'd great Refolution in the Action, fo when he was dying of his Wounds, he fhew'd no lefs Refignation; and made a Will becoming a Man of his known Probity, ordering that 100000 Livres fhould be reftor'd to the City of Ulm (of which he was Governour,) which Summ his great tenderneſs of Conſcience ſuggeſted to him had been unfairly extorted from the Inhabitants; he likewife bequeath'd 60000 Livres to be diftributed among the Poor of that City. We have Advice that the Troops commanded by the Marfhal de Villeroy have already repafs'd the Rhine, that thofe under the Marfhal de Marfin are arriv'd in the Valley of Kintzig, and that the Elector of Bavaria is following with his Troops leafurely, becaufe he brings up the heavy Baggage: He has left 10 Battallions of French and 6 of Bavarians in Ulm, a ftrong Garrifon in Ingolftadt, and fome Battallions and Squadrons of his own Troops on the Frontiers of Tirol. The Letters from Strasburg aſſure us that 3000 Prifoners taken at the Battle on the Spierbach, are already conducted to the Frontiers of Alface, to be exchang'd. And the King has order'd a fufficient Summ to be fent for ranſoming the reft of our Men, according to the Cartel agreed on.

London, Sept. 2. Yefterday arriv'd the Mail of Tuefday laft from Holland; but brought no Letters directly from the Army under the Duke of Marlborough; The Prints tell us, that General Thungen being left with 12000 Men to carry on the Siege of Ulm; the Count de Vehlen who was with a Body of Troops at Rotweil, and good part of the Forces in the Lines of Stolhoffen commanded by the Count of Naſſau Weilbourg, are order'd to march with all Expedition to the general Rendezvous appointed for the Army of the Allies in the Neighbourhood of Philipsbourg; where they are to paſs the Rhine, to beſiege Landau; Prince Eugene arriv'd at Philipsburg the 2d of September, and 'tis ſaid ſent ſome Troops of Horſe over the Rhine the ſame day, who have actually inveſted Landau; but this requires Confirmation. As does alſo what is written from Stutgard the 1ſt of September, viz. that when the Elector of Bavaria and the French joyn'd at Doneſchingen, the Bavarian Troops refuſing to march to the Rhine, were by the Elector's Conſent diſarm'd and made Priſoners by the Marſhal de Villeroy's Forces; which reduc'd the joynt Forces of the Elector of Bavaria, the Marſhal de Marcin, and the Marſhal de Villeroy to about 30000 Men. When all the Troops of the Allies that are intended to be employ'd in the Expedition over the Rhine are drawn together, (and 'tis reckon'd thoſe that have furtheſt to march will arrive at Bruchſal the Place of Rendezvous in the Neighborhood of Philipsburg the 7th of September,) they will make up an Army of above 60000 Men.

From Turin they write, that the Duke de la Feuillade has receiv'd Orders to march with the Body of Troops he commands, to Alſace.

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†‡† **A Doctor in Phyſick, Cures all the** Degrees, and Indiſpoſitions, in Venereal Perſons; and by a moſt eaſie, ſafe, and expeditious Method: He likewiſe gives his Advice in all Diſeaſes, and Preſcribes a Cure. Dr. Harborough (a Graduate Phyſician) in Great Knight-Rider-ſtreet, near Doctors-Commons.

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